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1972
ANNUAL REPORT

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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL NEW BRUNSWICK

CONSEIL DE SECURITE INDUSTRIELLE NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK

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NEW BRUNSWICK
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

CORNER PORTLAND AND HILYARD, SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

Honourable R. E. Logan
Minister of Labour
New Brunswick Department of Labour
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council for the year ended December 31, 1972.

Respectfully submitted,

Geo. Rundle

G. H. O. Rundle,
Chairman

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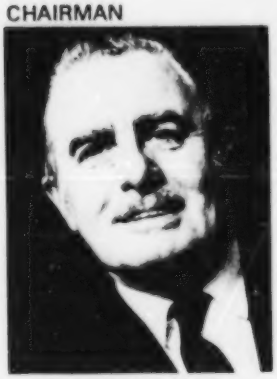
NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL

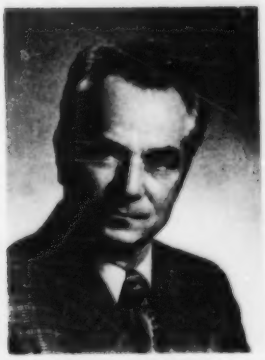
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN



G. H. O. RUNDLE
Saint John

D. F. SEELY
Saint John



STEVEN GOMORI
Fredericton

R. G. JONES
Saint John

M. M. DIXON
Nackawic

J. L. SISK
Fredericton

ADVISORY BOARD

CHAIRMAN

E. ROGER ROY
Edmundston

SIFROI LeBLANC, Moncton
KENNETH QUICK, St. Martins
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Hartland
GEORGE KEITH, Saint John
JACK DAWSON, Bathurst
EDWARD QUINN, Loggieville
LAUREAT DRAPEAU, Dalhousie
T. R. CARROLL, Moncton
JOHN R. THOMPSON, Moncton
YVON GUIGNARD, Bathurst
WILLIAM WARREN, Fredericton

Ex-officio members:

R. G. JONES, Saint John
J. L. SISK, Fredericton
H. E. BRIGGS, Saint John

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR H. E. BRIGGS,

STAFF

V. L. BUCKLEY, Training Supervisor

P. E. ORMANDY, Promotion Supervisor

D. R. MOFFETT, Statistician

Area Representatives

R. E. BEATON, Moncton

G. H. BOVAIRD, Rothesay

F. D'AMOUR, Dalhousie

G. D. GRUCHY, Fredericton

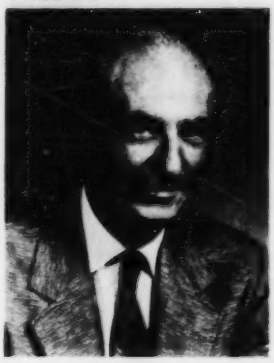
J. A. BROWN, Fredericton

ALBAN LANDRY, Bathurst

K. E. HALL, Saint John

NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST INDUSTRIES SAFETY ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

PRESIDENT



M. M. DIXON
Nackawic

1st Vice-President—W. S. BUTLER, Fredericton

2nd Vice-President—P. M. BELYEA, Edmundston

Directors —

D. A. WILSON, Newcastle

JOHN WALKER, St. Stephen

IAN MacDONALD, Fredericton

R. G. JONES, Saint John

KENNETH KEITH, Nelson-Miramichi

LAUREAT DRAPEAU, Dalhousie

H. E. BRIGGS, Saint John

E. S. CADENHEAD, Bathurst

G. T. WHALEN, Dalhousie

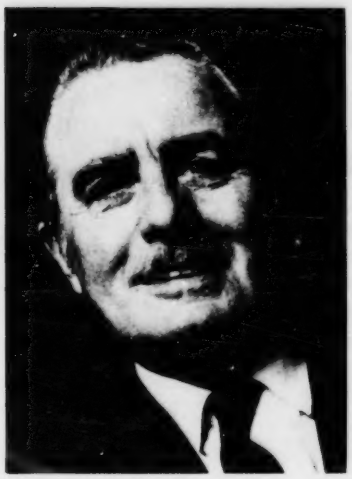
J. L. SISK, Fredericton

MANAGER G. A. HUBERT, Fredericton,

Area Representatives

J. R. HOVEY, Ludlow — Z. L. COMEAU, Moncton — J. L. A. PARADIS, Dalhousie

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN



In our efforts to achieve the specific objectives of the Council, that is to assist industry eliminate accidents and injuries caused by unsafe acts, unsafe conditions and by physical defects of individuals, we rely to a considerable extent on our statistical program. By continually broadening the base of this program, and through careful analysis of this relevant, accurate and dependable data, we pin-point the needs, establish priorities and schedule plans of action.

During 1972, we continued our concentration on the five major classes of industry. As dictated by statistical analyses, particular emphasis was given to providing more specialized guidance and assistance in safety practices to the larger companies. In addition, we continued our program of working with smaller companies on matters specifically related to their needs, and we conducted a number of regional seminars and workshops structured for both large and small companies as well as labour and government agencies and departments.

Despite a 1.6% increase in the number of man-hours worked by the five major classes over the previous year, 2% fewer injuries were reported in 1972. Decreases in the Frequency and Severity rates, together with the number of Days Lost were also recorded.

On the other hand, the Cost Rate increased by 4.4% and regretably forty of the forty-two fatalities reported were experienced by the five major industry classes.

The Executive Committee met on eight occasions during the year and on September 25, 1972, Mr. M. M. Dixon of Nackawic, Woodlands Manager of Valley Forest Products Ltd., and newly elected President of the New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association, was appointed to the Executive Committee. Mr. Dixon replaced Mr. D. A. Wilson, immediate Past President of the NBIFSA, and the Council welcomed Mr. Dixon to the Committee and gratefully acknowledged Mr. Wilson's active participation during his term of office.

The Advisory Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roger Roy, conducted four meetings during the year and the Executive Committee welcomed their recommendations and suggestions.

Our Ninth Annual Industrial Safety Conference was held at the Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel in Saint John on April 24 and 25 and was attended by some 343 delegates representing industry, government and labour.

Several innovations were introduced into our conference program this year which prompted favourable reaction. It was also interesting to note a substantial increase in the number of labour delegates in attendance. A more detailed account of the conference follows in this report.

The move of our Council Headquarters from Fredericton to Saint John has proven beneficial in many respects.

The additional space, the modern furnishings and facilities, plus the close proximity to the Workmen's Compensation Board offices has enhanced our operation considerably.

Included in this report is a detailed resume of the work of the Council during 1972 and statistical data which reveals modest but distinct improvements in several industrial accident and injury categories.

While it is not possible to specifically measure the degree to which the Council's program directly relates to these improvements, we believe that the marked increase in the demand for our training and statistical services, the improved interest and participation in our seminars and workshops, and the indicated awareness of our promotional activities clearly indicates a substantial contribution.

With modern innovations and new techniques associated with advanced technology and science being adopted by New Brunswick industry, coupled with what has to be considered a somewhat static fatality and injury record over the past five years, we must continue to broaden the scope of the Council and adopt new concepts as they are advanced to make greater inroads toward achieving our objectives.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee, I wish to express my personal appreciation to the members of my committee for their cooperation and excellent support; on behalf of the Executive Committee, I wish to commend the Council's Executive Director and his staff for their achievements during the past year; and to express the sincere appreciation of everyone connected with the Council to Industry, Government and Labour for their interest and participation.

We of the Industrial Safety Council look to the new year with renewed enthusiasm, encouraged by the knowledge that we can expect continued cooperation, guidance and support and with every confidence that even greater strides will be made toward our objectives in 1973.

G. H. O. RUNDLE
Chairman

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The activities of the Council Program continue to be carried out under four departments: Safety Training and Education, Public Relations and Promotion, Statistics, and Library and Research. A supervisor for each of the first three departments, seven area representatives, an office staff of four, and the Executive Director make up the staff to administer the functions of the Council.

In addition, The New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association Inc., with a Manager and staff of four, administer safety programs for woodlands and sawmill operations in the Province. Their 1972 activities are reported in detail under a separate heading of this report.

As the Council program broadens and our services to industry become in greater demand, the Executive Committee and Advisory Board have been researching the most useful areas in which to expand in future.

The necessity for specialized assistance in all classes of industry in the province becomes more apparent as industry becomes more sophisticated both in techniques and technology. To be more helpful in this respect, we have adopted a program of familiarization for our area representatives. Each is assigned to a class of industry, or specific groups including:

Mining	Manufacturing	Labour
Pulp and Paper	Transportation	Fishing
Construction	Retail and Institutional	General Safety Topics

We have also made considerable progress in formalizing our courses for field use. A great deal of assistance was received from the area representatives, but at the same time, we found that this took away from the activities of their field program to the extent it was necessary to relieve the field people of this responsibility and move it into the office. Progress was made in the compilation of several new seminars, and in the reconstruction and formalization of a number of our courses. There is much still to be done in this particular area of our work.

The number of new injuries reported in 1972 totalled 883 fewer than in 1971 for a decrease of 2.0%. This becomes somewhat more significant when we take into account that man-hours worked increased by 1.6%. Similarly, during the past five years, (1968 to 1972), while injuries have risen by 3.3%, man-hours worked have increased by 4.5%. Therefore, a somewhat favourable picture evolves when we relate the new injuries to the exposure of man-hours worked. This is reflected in the frequency rate which has dropped three points from last year to 82, the lowest recorded during the past five years.

On the other hand, we regret to report a total of 42 fatal accidents in New Brunswick industry this year, the highest number recorded since 1966 when 47 fatalities occured. All classes of industry in the province contributed to this total.

Statistical data outlining comparisons in all classes appears as part of exhibit "C" in this report.

Noting the comparisons in numbers, frequency, severity and cost rates of injuries over the past five years, it is apparent that we are working furiously just to hold the status quo, or in other words, we have plateaued. A situation of this nature requires serious evaluation and we believe that the concept of "Total Loss Control" for industry in New Brunswick can be helpful to move us off this plateau situation and acquire the interest and co-operation of industry to again show more advantageous results. We have introduced this concept to industry in New Brunswick and plan to train our field staff to carry out this program. All accidents or incidents occurring in work places eventually lead to injury whether minor or major. The concept of "Total Loss Control" embraces equipment, materials, fire and environmental aspects as well as injuries to people. In other words, it could be described as a concept which decrees that the best way to avoid accidents is to reduce or eliminate the breakdown in administrative processes which cause them.

Continuing emphasis in this concept will be given to our program in future.

Having moved our Council Headquarters to the Workmen's Compensation Building in Saint John, such has brought about a better alignment of our educational program alongside the compensation and rehabilitation programs. Our statistical, promotional and research facilities and resources now dovetail more closely due to our physical proximity and produces a more concentrated and co-operative effort. In addition, our spacious and most attractive offices contribute considerably to a more efficient operation.

It was my pleasure to attend the 45th Annual Maine State Safety Conference in Kennebunkport, Maine in September of this year, and to have the honour of presenting, on behalf of the Province, and the Council, a suitably engraved sterling silver desk set to Miss Marion Martin, retiring Commissioner of Labour and Industry. The presentation took place during a testimonial luncheon for Miss Martin, tendered by Governor Curtis, and during which I had the opportunity to express our appreciation to Miss Martin for her cooperation and outstanding contributions over the years to Industry, Labour and Government in our Province.

STAFF TRAINING

A course in "Loss Control Training for Supervisors" was undertaken by our field staff and the staff of the New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association in January. Leader was the senior training supervisor from Hartford Insurance Company, Connecticut, U.S.A.

The remaining two members of our field staff completed the three-week course in "Job Instructor Training" at the Institute of Technology in Moncton. All of our Area Representatives have now had this training.

Our Training Supervisor and all members of our field staff are now qualified First Aid Instructors, having successfully completed the qualifying course at the Saint John Ambulance Headquarters on September 12, 13 and 14th.

Conferences, workshops and seminars attended by one or more staff members included:

Prince Edward Island Safety Conference
Newfoundland Safety Conference
Industrial Accident Prevention Annual Conference, Toronto
Canada Safety Council Conference
Department of Labour Seminars on Safety Legislation
Quebec Pulp and Paper Safety Conference
Quebec Industrial Accident Prevention Association Conference

All field staff are on the mailing list for magazines, periodicals and other releases which will be of assistance to them. Resources of the Council library are available to all.

Eight staff meetings were held during the year at Council Headquarters. These meetings were valuable to the staff as they resulted in a significant exchange of ideas, thoughts and experiences. Staff meetings are scheduled close to conferences, workshops, seminars and courses for preparation purposes and to reduce travel by the field staff.

FIELD ACTIVITIES

V. L. BUCKLEY
Training Supervisor

Implementation of sound accident control programs demands the active participation of decision-making people. Therefore, our field staff concentrate on contacting senior executives to review "Management Presentations" which are prepared specifically for their Company by our statistician. Each presentation contains a statistical summary of their injury history and provides direction as to where specific instruction and training is needed. During the year, 332 "Management Presentations" were reviewed, explained and discussed with top management. Other contact calls totalled 2,722 and 647 field meetings were conducted for management, supervision and the worker, safety committees, industrial high schools, apprentices, and trade, technical and vocational schools. Total attendance, 10,435;

Twenty-one one-day seminars were conducted for employees;

Twelve one-day courses on "The Safe Operation of Power Lift Trucks" were undertaken;

Sixteen "Loss Control" courses for supervisors were completed;

Twenty-one Gold Cap and four Wise Owl Awards were presented;

Sixteen new safety films were added to our library. This brings our total to 84. During the year 1,095 films were reviewed by an audience totalling 27,331.

Special council assignments for 1972 included:

A one-day seminar for Executive Management on February 1st. 30 top executives were present;

A Construction Workshop for project managers, supervisors and superintendents. This was held on March 2nd with an attendance of 47;

Our Annual Conference was held at Saint John on April 23, 24 and 25th. 343 delegates attended;

A Safety Co-ordinator Course was conducted on May 30, 31st and June 1st. 11 were present;

Two Mining Seminars were held at Bathurst:

June 21 — 123 present
June 22 — 117 present;

A Transportation Safety Seminar was held on October 25th. 51 attended;

A second Safety Co-ordinator Course was conducted on November 27, 28 and 29th. 14 attended;

A General seminar on "Total Loss Control" was held on November 30th at Fredericton, 150 present.

Other events included:

Participation in the annual meeting of Provincial Nursing Assistants, 161 present;

A Council representative acted as chairman of a panel at the American Water Works Convention at Fredericton;

Safety training for the summer student employment program at Base Gagetown, July 10 and 11th, 56 students involved;

A slide presentation on Tower and Mobile Cranes was presented to the Inspection staff of the Department of Labour in Fredericton;

The Tower and Mobile Crane presentation was also presented to the Director and Chief Inspectors—Technical Services of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland the Prince Edward Island at Moncton on October 4th;

A Council representative acted as co-ordinator for a safety meeting of 80 school bus drivers in District No. 4 at Bathurst;

Sixty-nine contact calls were made by the field staff during the annual Road Builders' Contest. The calls were made at the job site and posters and literature were given to the superintendents;

Five demonstrations on electrical and fire hazards were conducted;

A Council display at the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour.

PROMOTION REPORT

P. E. ORMANDY
Promotion Supervisor

During the latter part of 1971, we commenced an extensive review and assessment of our promotion and public relations methods, materials and media usage. This continued throughout 1972 and has prompted a number of changes aimed at broadening the scope of our 'reaching' all levels of management, supervision and industrial workers in New Brunswick; more extensively publicising the availability of our services to industry; and generally up-grading our image.

While this is to be a continuing long-range program, to date, we have:

Up-graded the quality, increased the frequency and expanded the coverage of our French and English radio and television 'commercials';

Re-designed the mastheads, re-alligned the format, and increased the circulation of our periodicals;

Adopted a policy whereby all media vehicles will contain stronger institutional content;

Re-designed and standardized our identification signature and, we are developing a new identification symbol.

In addition, our 1972 promotion program included:

A number of television interviews, all media news releases and newspaper support advertising;

The continued distribution of safety posters and a broader range of other printed materials;

More extensive assistance to the New Brunswick Road Builders' Association;

And, another successful Industrial Safety Conference.

TELEVISION

By means of newly negotiated contracts, and changing from 60 second to 30 second messages, we expanded our coverage from the previous four occasions per week to eight occasions, seven evenings per week, thirty-four weeks of the year. This not only included the CHSJ-TV and CKCW-TV networks plus CBA-FT (French), in Moncton, but also saw the addition of CHAU-TV (French), Carleton, P.Q., which covers the Campbellton-Bathurst-Newcastle areas, and CKRT-TV (French), Riviere du Loup, P.Q., which covers the Edmundston-Grand Falls areas. We therefor now have equal French-English Television coverage frequency-wise throughout the province.

Through the development of our own production techniques, and with the assistance of CHSJ-TV, we now produce our own 'commercials' which have proven to be of equal quality, better adapted to our local requirements and at very substantially lower costs than those obtained through previous sources.

RADIO

As a result of policy change on the part of all radio stations, free-time coverage, as it was known in the past, is no longer available to any agency. This prompted a new approach to radio and by means of re-negotiation, and modified but still generous cooperation on the part of all thirteen French and English radio stations in the Province, we conducted an experimental eight-week saturation campaign throughout the summer months of 1972, at minimal cost. The response clearly indicated justification in repeating this type of campaign in future.

NEWS COVERAGE

Pre-written news releases (by our own staff) and consistant distribution to all Television, Radio and Newspaper news departments has brought about improved media coverage of our activities. We also continued the use of newspaper advertisements to support major seminar, workshop and conference events.

PERIODICALS

Our 'Working Safely' newsletter continues to gain in popularity, circulation having now been increased to 8,000. The newly designed masthead has drawn favourable comment and several articles appearing in our newsletters throughout the year were re-produced in the Canada Safety Council's 'Occupational Safety' newsletter, the Canadian Occupational Safety magazine and prompted editorials and news features in New Brunswick newspapers.

Our 'This . . . could happen to You' bulletins continue to be in demand and circulation of this item has also increased to 8,000.

While it is intended to continue to issue our newsletter on a bi-monthly basis and our bulletins quarterly, consideration is being given to enlarging our newsletter to a six page publication.

NEW BRUNSWICK ROAD BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION

Again in '72, we assisted the Road Builders in organizing and promoting their participation in the Canadian Construction Association's Annual National Safety Competition and their Provincial Contest.

A pre-contest news release was distributed by the Council to all news media throughout the province; bumper stickers, safety posters and other printed materials were provided in kit form; Council Area Representatives made some sixty-eight job-site calls; and from two to four safety 'commercials', primarily aimed at construction trades, were aired six days per week for eight weeks on all thirteen New Brunswick French and English radio stations.

New Brunswick again placed fourth in the national contest, as they did in 1971, with a frequency rate of 19.40%.

Whalen Bros., Limited, of Newcastle, N.B., who recorded 9,648 man-hours without a lost-time injury won the Industrial Safety Council plaque.

Winners of the 1972 Provincial Contests were:

Class I M. E. Phillips & Son, Limited, of Tracy, N.B., who also won this class last year. This year, they recorded 38,217 man-hours without a lost-time injury.

Class II Atlas Construction Maritimes Limited, Fredericton with a record of 4,025 man-hours without a lost-time injury.

CONFERENCE

Our Ninth Annual Conference, held April 24 and 25 at the Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel in Saint John, and attended by 343 delegates again proved to be a highlight of our activities during 1972.

Robert G. "Bob" Loftus, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario won the acclaim of all in attendance with his Keynote address on "The Safety Challenge of the 70's" which included an introduction to "Total Loss Control".

Another innovation which was widely acclaimed took the form of simultaneous Industry Workshops during which a Chairman, representing each industry, assisted by a Council Area Representative, conducted a two-hour session on "Attitudes - Conditions - Regulations" as they pertained to each of the five major classes of Industry.

Other features included:

A Panel discussion, moderated by Professor P. T. Kehoe, University of New Brunswick, and representatives of Industry, Labour and Government on "People, Problems and Progress";

A Panel discussion, moderated by R. P. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Labour and representatives of The Technical Services Branch, The Workmen's Compensation Board and the Industrial Safety Council on "How the Integrated Industrial Safety Program Works for You"; Presentations on "Alcoholism and Drug Addiction in Industry" and "First Aid";

And, addresses by:

A. R. W. Lockhart, Mayor of Saint John; Paul LePage, President, N.B. Federation of Labour; Pierre Vagneux, Managing Consultant, Research and Productivity Council; S. T. Cooke, Chief of Transportation Operations, Canadian National Railways; and Donald Goodwin, Head of T.V. Sports, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation who was the featured speaker during the Province of New Brunswick dinner.

R. P. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Labour presented Safety awards for 1971 as follows:

Group I In excess of 800,000 man-hours worked;
Consolidated-Bathurst Limited, Bathurst;

Group II 200,000 to 800,000 man-hours worked;
Canadian National Telecommunications, Moncton;

Group III 60,000 to 200,000 man-hours worked;
Diamond Equipment Limited, Fredericton.

The Tenth Annual Industrial Safety Council Conference is scheduled for the Hotel Beausejour, Moncton, April 30 and May 1, 1973.

STATISTICAL PROGRAM

D. R. MOFFETT
Statistician

In 1972 our statistical program branched out in several areas, simultaneously maintaining the previous system.

One such significant innovation is a study of the region of body injured and the cause and nature of the injury. This was carried out for each of five different industrial groups most commonly contacted by our area representatives. The purpose was to provide a basis for comparison between a company and a group of companies involved in the same type of operation. This has proven quite successful and will be expanded.

A group of forestry companies are sharing injury information through the services of the Council and the system of classifying the injuries was changed to render the output more useful to the participating companies.

Further attention was paid to the distribution of injuries by class and by month, as seen in Figure 1 of the Statistical Report, Exhibit C.

During 1972 emphasis shifted in part of the statistical program. The employed labour force statistics were watched closely, due to an unusual change from previous years. An unusual pattern in the occurrence of fatalities led to them being scrutinized throughout the year with several studies being made on their locations, causes and common factors.

Some modifications were made in the processing of information in the interests of efficiency. But despite these changes and additions, the bulk of the system remains the same. This is necessary in statistics to permit a comparison between two periods of time, a very important aspect now that we have a five-year history under the present system.

LIBRARY AND RESEARCH

Our library facilities include volumes of periodicals, statistical and technical data related to Industrial Safety subjects. We continue to subscribe to the International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (Geneva) Service (CIS).

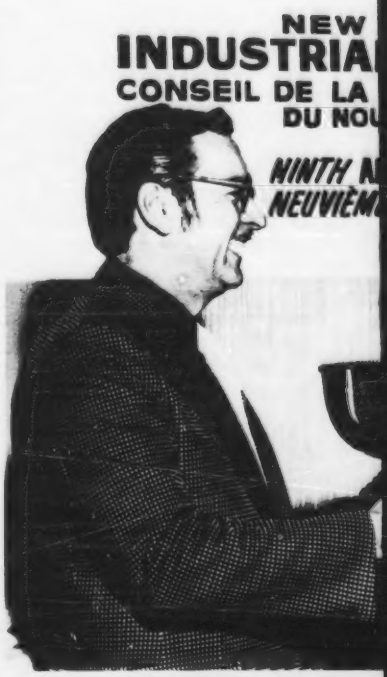
We also continue to maintain a National Safety Council technical data sheet service covering most subjects of a related Industrial Safety nature which we make available, without charge, to industry.

A limited program of research is carried out but there is a need to expand this function to support and augment our program of field activities so as to meet the technological advances in industry.

EXHIBIT A

CLARENCE GOGAN, Canada Cement La-Farge—winner of 'GOLD CAP' and 'WISE OWL' awards, both for the same accident.

HON. RODMAN E. LOGAN, Minister of Labour, welcomes delegates to the Ninth Annual Industrial Safety Conference.



R. P. CAMPBELL, Deputy Labour Minister pr
Safety Supervis

H. E. PRICE, Area Plant Supervisor, CN Telecommunications receives Group II Safety Award Trophy from Mr. Campbell.

Delegates attending the ISC's FIRST EXECUT
MANUEL, Oland's Breweries (1971) Ltd.; PR
Chairman ISC; H. E. BRIGGS, ISC; BURTON
T. S.

HON. LAWRENCE GARVIE, Minister of Health was featured luncheon Speaker during our "TOTAL LOSS CONTROL" Seminar.

NEIL H. GEORGE conducted the ISC's FIRST MINING SAFETY Seminar, a two-day event held in Bathurst.

Fourteen candidates successfully complet
were presented Certificates of

NSWICK
FETY COUNCIL
RITÉ INDUSTRIELLE
BRUNSWICK

p 1 Safety Award Trophy to E. W. MacKnight,
ated-Bathurst Ltd.

EMENT Seminar included (l. to r.) COL. J. K. S.
KEHOE, UNB, Seminar Leader; G. H. O. RUNDLE,
amond Construction (1961) Ltd.; T. S. SIMMS,
Co. Ltd.

's SAFETY CO-ORDINATOR's COURSE and
nt by the Honourable Mr. Gervie.

ROBERT G. LOFTUS, General Manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario—Keynote Speaker at our 1972 Conference.

GEORGE KERNIGHAN, Connors Bros., Blacks Harbour, one of 21 'GOLD CAP' award winners this year.

BURTON COLTER, President, Diamond Equipment Ltd., accepts the Group III Safety Award Trophy for his company.

RALPH H. SWEET, Deputy Minister of Highways was Featured Speaker at our TRANSPORTATION SAFETY Seminar.

JOHN A. FLETCHER, CSP, Loss Control Consultant conducted our "INURODUCTION TO TOTAL LOSS CONTROL" Seminar.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST INDUSTRIES SAFETY ASSOCIATION

G. A. HUBERT
Manager

Because of woods labour shortage, there was a considerable reduction in man-days worked in 1972 compared with 1971 and 1970. However, the number of accidents reported did not decline proportionately. For those operators who reported their accident experience to this Association, results were as follows:

Logging	Man-Days Worked	No. of Accidents	Man-Days per Accident
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972	528,030	259	2,039
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1971	560,889	254	2,208
Jan. 1 - Dec. 41, 1970	573,992	366	1,569
Saw Mills			
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1972	183,422	60	3,057
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1971	205,373	72	2,852
Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1970	193,476	96	2,016

To summarize, logging accidents during 1972 totalled 5 more than in 1971 (2.0%) but with 32,859 fewer man-days worked (5.9%); and 107 fewer accidents than in 1970 (29.2%) but with 45,062 less man-days worked (8.0%).

Sawmill accidents in 1972 totalled 12 fewer than in 1971 (16.7%) but with 21,951 less man-days worked (10.7%). The accident figure is down by 36 from 1970 (37.5%) but with man-days down by 10,054 (5.2%).

An increased man-days per accident rating indicates fewer accidents, higher productivity, less cost penalty due to expenses incurred, fewer hidden losses resulting from accidents, and hopefully, a lower cost of the accidents which do occur.

FATALITIES:

A sharp rise in Fatalities occurred in 1972 as follows:

	Logging Class	1972	1971	1970
Fatal Accidents—Conv. Logging	201	2	—	4
Saw Mills	202	—	1	1
Mech. Logging	204	6	1	—

MERIT AND DEMERIT RATINGS:

During 1972 companies who were able to maintain their accident costs below the assessment rates qualified for credits applying to the group in which their operations were classed. Those with accident costs higher than the assessment rate were assessed cost penalties by the W.C.B. according to their operating group — 201, 202 or 204. It must be remembered that the true apparent cost to a company receiving a demerit is as follows:

Demerit charge + Unrealized Merit credit = cost penalty
(if no accidents had occurred)

A demerit charge, therefore, has a direct effect on the profit picture.

TRAINING:

When merit credits dwindle and demerits increase, a serious examination is made of the Company Accident Control Program. Training of woodsworkers to upgrade skills is provided and an effort by the supervisory people to improve and maintain a grip on the operations is encouraged.

Association personnel assisted various companies in training programs designed to upgrade the skills and safe working habits of the woodsworkers during the late winter and spring of 1972. These courses involved chain saw maintenance and operation, wheeled skidder maintenance and operation and forwarder maintenance and operation. Several companies sent candidates to the Trainers' course held at the New Brunswick Institute of Technology, Moncton, N.B.

In the early fall, Association personnel participated in a program to train new, inexperienced workers for the logging industry. This program was only partially successful as very few of these prospective loggers continued to work on logging operations.

In December a Meeting of Trainers from the various companies was held in Fredericton. An attempt was made to have the smaller operators send representatives to this meeting with the intention that they would become involved in training their own workers in 1973. Our effort towards this particular group was not very successful as only five companies were represented out of thirty-six invitations sent out. Preliminary committments from the companies represented indicated that the Department of Education should prepare for two Trainers' courses — one in English and the other in French — both courses to run concurrently for three weeks beginning on February 12th, 1973.

GENERAL:

Although the Association Field Representatives were active in promoting the wearing of protective clothing by woodsworkers, the program was only partially effective among the smaller operators. On many operations there was a marked reluctance on the part of the operators to enforce safety regulations due to the shortage of woods labour and the possibility of workers moving to other operations should any enforcement be effected. Some effective co-operation was received from the New Brunswick Department of Labour-Technical Services, when the Inspectors temporarily shut down several operations until safety regulations were complied with by the operators concerned.

The Association, with the help of several companies in the Sawmill industry, developed a handbook titled "A Guide to Accident Control in Sawmills". It is printed in English and French and deals with the employer's responsibility in creating and maintaining a safe working environment and the employee's responsibility for working safely on specific jobs. We hope that this guide will be the basis for an improvement in sawmill accident experience during the coming year.

Safety on many operations had a very low priority in 1972. When the current merits and demerits from the Workmen's Compensation Board become available, it will be evident that this type of "Russian Roulette" where safety is ignored is senseless and will in no way help a logging operation either in wood production or in the profit picture.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express to the Executive Committee, the appreciation of the Council staff for their interest in formulating policies which encourage the broadening of Council activities.

We also acknowledge, with appreciation, the assistance and co-operation extended us by the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Department of Labour, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, and many other Government departments and agencies; the Audio-Visual Bureau; the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and their affiliated councils.

We are especially grateful to the many executive-management, supervisory and worker personnel in all classes of industry who have consistantly supported and participated in our projects and recommended programs. We are also encouraged by the growing numbers who are showing new interest and a greater awareness of the need for advanced and more effective industrial safety practices in their companies.

And, the outstanding cooperation and most generous support of the News and Advertising media is again acknowledged with most grateful thanks.

Two thousand years ago, Cicero said:

"The Safety of People is the Supreme Law"

EXHIBIT B

AUDITORS' REPORT

To Members of the New Brunswick
Industrial Safety Council

We have examined the statement of income and expenditure of the New Brunswick Industrial Safety Council for the year ended December 31, 1972. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances. Purchases of equipment, automobiles and leasehold construction are written off as they occur and are not shown as assets of the Council.

Subject to the treatment of cost of equipment, etc., in our opinion, the accompanying statement of income and expenditure presents fairly the results of the financial operations of the Council for the year ended December 31, 1972.

H R. Doane and Company

Saint John, New Brunswick

February 12, 1973

Chartered Accountants

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1972

	1972	1971
Funds available January 1	$ 6,351	$ 2,320
Grant—Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of New Brunswick	372,925	350,191
	$379,276	$352,511
Expenditure		
Operating		
Car—expenses	$ 10,622	$ 10,651
—leasing	169	6,288
Conferences—net	21	1,131
Directors—expenses	4,036	6,046
—fees	7,250	6,640
Employee benefits	6,893	5,026
Insurance	307	282
Office supplies	3,843	2,635
Postage	4,265	3,195
Professional fees	455	300
Promotional media	26,557	26,385
Rent and electricity	9,901	5,039
Salaries	124,156	113,263
Statistical processing	20,000	28,000
Sundry	5,017	2,655
Telephone	3,549	2,934
Training and education	16,271	15,511
Travel	12,857	11,747
	256,169	247,728
Equipment—leasehold expenses	10,634	—
—equipment purchases	3,410	2,497
—automotive purchases	4,283	23,577
Grant—New Brunswick Forest Industries Safety Association Inc.	84,169	72,358
	358,665	346,160
Funds available December 31	$ 20,611	$ 6,351
Represented by		
Cash	$ 27,065	$ 10,388
Travel advances receivable	800	900
	27,865	11,288
Less payables and accruals	7,254	4,937
	$ 20,611	$ 6,351

CERTIFIED APPROVED BY N.B.I.S.C. EXECUTIVE MEMBERS:

G. H. O. RUNDLE, Chairman
H. E. BRIGGS, Executive Director

EXHIBIT C

INTRODUCTION

The statistics of the Industrial Safety Council are derived from industry's reports to the Workmen's Compensation Board when an employee is injured. Information from these reports is fed to a computer and refined to meet our needs.

The final returns we receive summarize the injury experience for each firm in New Brunswick, each group of firms, and each of the large classes of industry. This report presents the type of information utilized by the Safety Council throughout the year.

Direct costs quoted in this report do not include costs attributable to administration, rehabilitation, upgraded pension, or other amounts set aside to meet unreported claims.

The statistical information is greatly inter-related and it is possible to examine one aspect in several ways. Occasionally this is even necessary. In this case however, we allow repetition of information only where desirable for clarity.

I. FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

During the past five years the man-hours worked in New Brunswick have steadily been climbing. Due to the increased exposure to the possibility of injuries, one might expect injuries to increase correspondingly. In fact, however, they increased from 1968 to 1970, but decreased from 1970 to 1972.

The number of days lost followed a similar pattern, but the total cost dropped in 1969, increased in 1970, fell in 1971 and rose again in 1972.

Each rate is a separate measure, but each depends upon the man-hours worked. These rates will be defined in the following sections.

TABLE I

5 INDUSTRIAL CLASSES	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1971-72 *Comparison*	1968-72 *Comparison*
Man-hours	215,932,972	216,349,707	218,174,303	222,098,855	225,561,379	Up 1.6%	Up 4.5%
New Injuries	17,927	18,682	19,279	18,895	18,512	Down 2.0%	Up 3.3%
Frequency Rate	83	86	88	85	82	Down 3.5%	Down 1.2%
Days Lost	148,581	166,534	188,583	169,165	167,798	Down 0.8%	Up 12.9%
Severity Rate	688	769	819	762	744	Down 2.4%	Up 8.1%
Total Cost	$3,260,745	3,173,033	4,263,026	4,110,694	4,357,036	Up 6.0%	Up 33.6%
Cost Rate	$ 15,100	14,666	19,540	18,508	19,316	Up 4.4%	Up 27.9%

II. FREQUENCY OF INJURY

Industrial injuries for all classes in New Brunswick totalled 20,616 in 1972, down 538 injuries or 2.1% from 1971.

The frequency rate * dropped from 85 in 1971 to 82 injuries per million man-hours worked in 1972, down 3.5%. This is the lowest frequency rate industry has had since the present system began producing rates in 1968.

Table II contains a break-down of man-hours, injuries and rates for the five industrial classes with a comparative figure from the previous year.

The standard formula for the calculation of frequency has been used;

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of New Injuries}}{\text{Total Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Frequency Rate}$$

TABLE II

Class	*Manhours Worked*		*Number of Injuries*		*Frequency Rate*	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
1. Mining	8,149,936	8,472,189	795	676	98	80
2. Forestry	25,849,551	25,512,457	3,679	3,696	142	145
3. Manufacture and Sale	136,001,293	138,568,881	8,372	8,354	62	60
4. Construction	36,957,021	37,456,220	4,872	4,588	132	122
5. Transportation	15,141,054	15,551,632	1,177	1,198	78	77
* Industry Rates	222,098,855	225,561,379	18,895	18,512	85	82
7. C.N.R. and Air Canada			508	466		
8. Federal Gov't			754	714		
9. Prov. Gov't.			997	924		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			21,154	20,616		

Industry Rate is based on the 5 classes for which man-hours are available.

III. SEVERITY OF INJURIES

The 1972 severity rate was 744 days lost per million man-hours worked, the lowest since 1968, and 18 points or 2.4% lower than the 1971 figure.

Table III gives a comparison of severity rates for each of the five industrial classes for the two years.

Calculation: $\frac{\text{Total Number of Days Lost}}{\text{Total Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Severity Rate}$

TABLE III

Class	*Manhours Worked*		*Current Days Lost*		*Severity Rate*	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
1. Mining	8,149,936	8,472,189	10,740	11,768	1,318	1,389
2. Forestry	25,849,551	25,512,457	42,428	43,640	1,641	1,711
3. Manufacture and Sale	136,001,293	138,568,881	58,978	56,654	434	409
4. Construction	36,957,021	37,456,220	40,671	39,603	1,100	1,057
5. Transportation	15,141,054	15,551,632	16,348	16,134	1,080	1,037
* Industry Rates	222,098,855	225,561,379	169,165	167,799	762	744
7. C.N.R. and Air Canada			5,023	3,664		
8. Federal Gov't			1,042	1,088		
9. Prov. Gov't.			9,763	7,346		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			184,993	179,897		

* Industry Rate is based on the 5 classes for which man-hours are available.

IV. INJURIES AS A PER CENT OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE AND PER MILLION DOLLARS OF PAYROLL

The employed labour force rose dramatically 4.5% in 1972, accounting for much of the drop in the ratio of injuries to workers.

Assessed payroll continued to climb and the injury rate per thousand dollars of payroll dropped for the seventh consecutive year. At .036 it is one half the 1965 figure.

The ratio of assessed payroll to injuries reveals that in 1972 all industry incurred one injury for every $27,803 of payroll. In 1971 the figure was $24,078, and in 1970 it was $22,162.

Table IV provides a comparison of the ratio of industrial injuries to the employed labour force and per thousand dollars of payroll for the years 1965 to 1972.

TABLE IV

Year	*No. of Injuries*	*Employed Labour Force*	*Injury % of E.L.F.*	*Injury Rate Per M. Dollars of Payroll*
1965	20,602	185,000	11.1	.072
1966	21,104	190,000	11.1	.064
1967	20,693	190,000	10.9	.056
1968	19,964	192,000	10.3	.051
1969	20,664	194,000	10.6	.047
1970	21,426	196,000	10.9	.045
1971	21,154	198,000	10.7	.041
1972	20,616	207,000	10.0	.036

V. INDUSTRIAL INJURIES COST RATE

The cost rate, or cost per million man-hours worked, has been substantially higher in the last three years than in any years previous and in spite of a decrease in injuries and days lost in 1972, the rate increased 4.4% to $19,316.

Table V contains cost rates for each of the five industrial classes.

Calculation: $\frac{\text{Direct Injury Costs}}{\text{Man-Hours Worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 = \text{Cost Rate}$

TABLE V

Class	*Manhours Worked* 1971	1972	*Total Current Direct Cost $* 1971	1972	*$ Cost Rate* 1971	1972
1. Mining	8,149,936	8,472,189	269,464	328,202	33,063	38,739
2. Forestry	25,849,551	25,512,457	1,036,816	1,104,941	40,110	43,310
3. Manufacture and Sale	136,001,293	138,568,881	1,330,256	1,307,589	9,781	9,436
4. Construction	36,957,021	37,456,220	1,028,687	1,223,440	27,835	32,663
5. Transportation	15,141,054	15,551,632	445,471	392,866	29,421	25,262
* Industry Rate	222,098,855	225,561,379	4,110,694	4,357,038	18,508	19,316
7. C.N.R.; Air Canada			129,704	90,548		
8. Federal Gov't			57,564	68,986		
9. Prov. Gov't			187,962	147,498		
TOTAL ALL CLASSES			4,485,924	4,664,050		

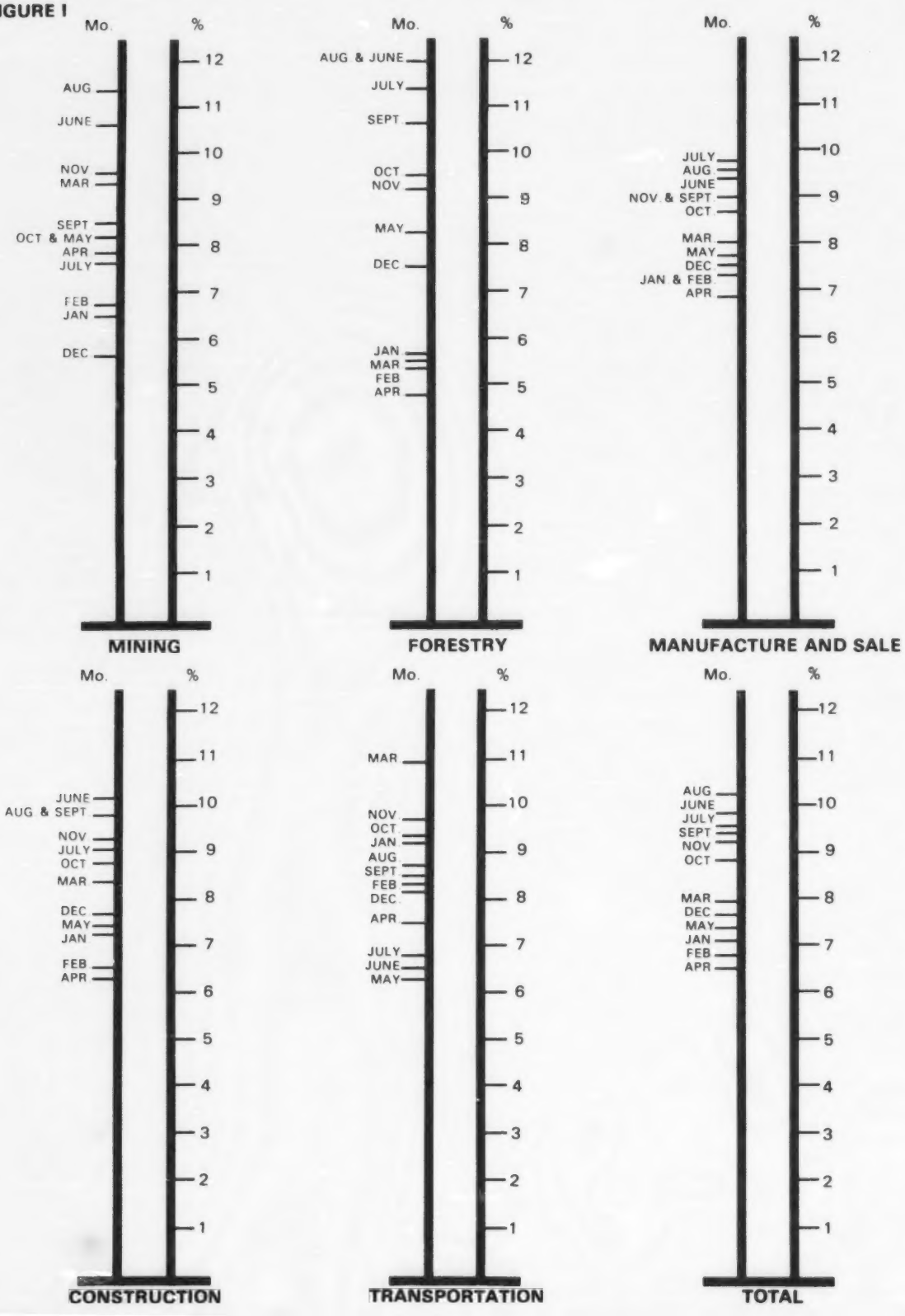
* Industry Rate is based on the five classes for which man-hours are available.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INJURIES BY CLASS

Due largely to seasonal employment and varying seasonal working conditions the time of year influences the number of industrial injuries in New Brunswick.
This affects each class in a different way. The greatest variation is in Forestry, while Manufacture and Sale has the least. Transportation is the class most unlike the others.

Figure I presents a detailed look at each class and the total of all the classes.

FIGURE I



VI. DIRECT COST OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

The direct cost of industrial injuries reached a record high for N.B. in 1972, The total of $4,664,050 is 4.0% higher than 1971 and 1.9% higher than 1970, the previous highest total.

The average cost per injury was $226 in 1972 as compared to $212 in 1971 and $214 in 1970.

Table VI lists the direct costs and average cost per injury for each industrial class for 1971 and 1972.

TABLE VI

Class	*Direct Cost $*		*Per Cent Increase or (Decrease)*	*Average Direct Cost per Injury By Class in Dollars**	
	1971	1972		1971	1972
1. Mining	269,464	328,202	21.8	$339	486
2. Forestry	1,036,816	1,104,941	6.6	282	299
3. Manufacture and Sale	1,330,256	1,307,589	(1.7)	159	157
4. Construction	1,028,687	1,223,440	18.9	211	267
5. Transportation	445,471	392,866	(11.8)	378	328
7. C.N.R. and Air Canada	129,704	90,548	(30.2)	255	194
8. Federal Gov't	57,564	68,986	19.8	76	97
9. Prov. Gov't.	187,962	147,468	(21.5)	189	160
TOTAL	4,485,924	4,664,050	4.0	212	226

* Average represents the total cost for each class divided by the total number of injuries for that class

VII. INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES

Industrial fatalities in New Brunswick reached 42 in 1972. This is the third consecutive increase since 1969's low of 27. It is the highest total since 1966.

Only three fatalities were reported in the first three months of the year, but there were no fatality-free months. The class combining Air Canada and C.N.R. was the only fatality-free class.

TABLE VII **MONTHLY FATALITIES BY CLASS**

		Mining	Forestry	Manufact.	Const.	Trans.	Air Canada C.N.R.	Fed. Gov't	Prov. Gov't	Mon. Total	Y/D
28 Fatalities in 1964	Jan.								1	1	1
35 Fatalities in 1965	Feb.					1				1	2
47 Fatalities in 1966	Mar.			1						1	3
39 Fatalities in 1967	Apr.					2				2	5
31 Fatalities in 1968	May		1	1	1					3	8
27 Fatalities in 1969	June		1	1		2		1		5	13
34 Fatalities in 1970	July		2	1	1	2				6	19
40 Fatalities in 1971	Aug.	1	1	2	2					6	25
42 Fatalities in 1972	Sept.		2		1	3				6	31
	Oct.				2					2	33
	Nov.	2			2					4	37
	Dec.		1	2	2					5	42
YEAR-END CLASS		3	8	8	11	10		1	1		

VIII. AGENCY INVOLVED IN FATALITIES

For the first time in three years Motor Vehicles took second place as an agency of fatal injuries. Materials and Environment increased from 9 in 1971 to 15 while Motor Vehicles accounted for 11 fatalities in each year. These two agencies were responsible for 62% of all fatalities.

TABLE VIII — AGENCY INVOLVED IN FATAL INJURIES — COMPARISON 1972/1971/1970

	Mining			*Forestry*			*Manufacture and Sale*			*Construction*			*Transport.*			*Industry Classes 7, 8, 9*			*Total*		
AGENCY	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970	1972	1971	1970
Motor Vehicle	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	3	—	1	1	11	11	9
Motorized Equipment	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	6	2	2
Materials and Environment	2	—	2	6	5	3	2	1	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	15	9	8
Falls	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
Electrical Contact	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1
Drownings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	0	9	4
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	5	2	6
	3	0	3	8	6	8	8	10	6	11	11	7	10	10	9	2	3	1	42	40	34

TABLE IX NUMBER OF INJURIES — CAUSE BY CLASS

CAUSE	*Class 1 Mining*		*Class 2 Forestry*		*Class 3 Man. and Sale*		*Class 4 Construct.*		*Class 5 Transport*		*Class 7 CNR & Air Can*		*Class 8 Fed. Gov't*		*Class 9 Prov. Gov't*		*TOTAL*	
	No.	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*
Striking Against and Stepping On	45	6.7	328	8.9	1483	17.8	623	13.6	119	9.9	55	11.8	109	15.3	110	11.9	2872	13.9
Struck By	157	23.2	1845	49.9	2806	33.6	1558	34.0	399	33.3	154	33.1	179	25.2	272	29.4	7371	35.8
Caught In, On or Between	65	9.6	290	7.8	830	9.9	263	5.7	112	9.3	37	7.9	43	6.0	56	6.1	1696	8.2
Collisions and Wrecks	6	0.9	17	0.5	51	0.6	32	0.7	39	3.3	5	1.1	9	1.3	18	2.0	177	0.9
Falls and Slips	142	21.0	697	18.8	1622	19.4	1271	27.7	341	28.5	126	27.0	224	31.5	243	26.3	4668	22.6
Temperature Extremes and Explosions	26	3.8	73	2.0	335	4.0	221	4.8	13	1.1	21	4.5	24	3.4	27	2.9	740	3.6
Inhalation and Indust. Disease	171	25.3	144	3.9	171	2.0	130	2.8	25	2.1	8	1.7	5	0.7	15	1.6	669	3.2
Contact with Elec. Current	1	0.2	12	0.3	14	0.2	28	0.6	1	0.1	2	0.4	2	0.3	3	0.3	63	0.3
Over Exertion	59	8.7	258	7.0	920	11.0	400	8.7	124	10.3	58	12.5	93	13.1	118	12.8	2030	9.9
Miscellaneous	4	0.6	32	0.9	122	1.5	62	1.4	25	2.1	0	0.0	23	3.2	62	6.7	330	1.6
TOTAL	676	100	3696	100	8354	100	4588	100	1198	100	466	100	711	100	924	100	20,616	100

FIGURE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972
By Class Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries

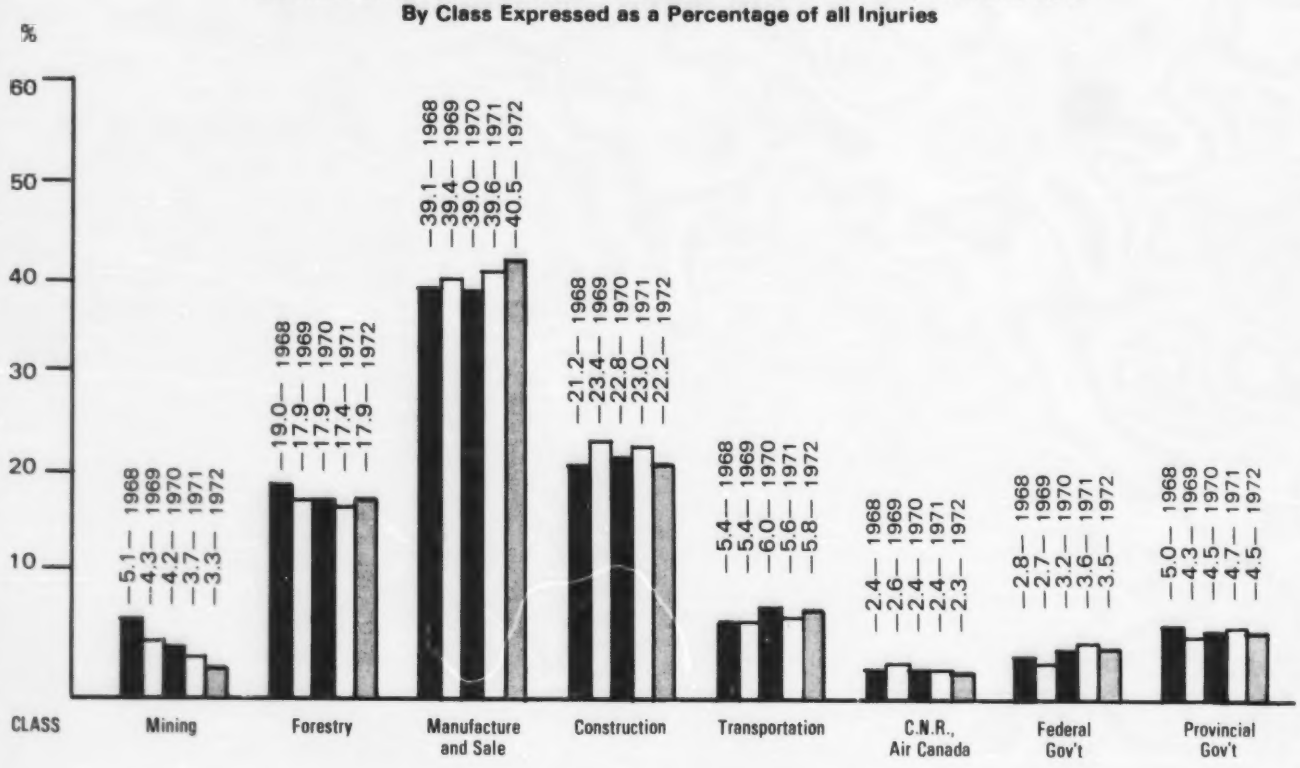


FIGURE 3
CAUSES OF INJURIES
Expressed as a Percentage of Total

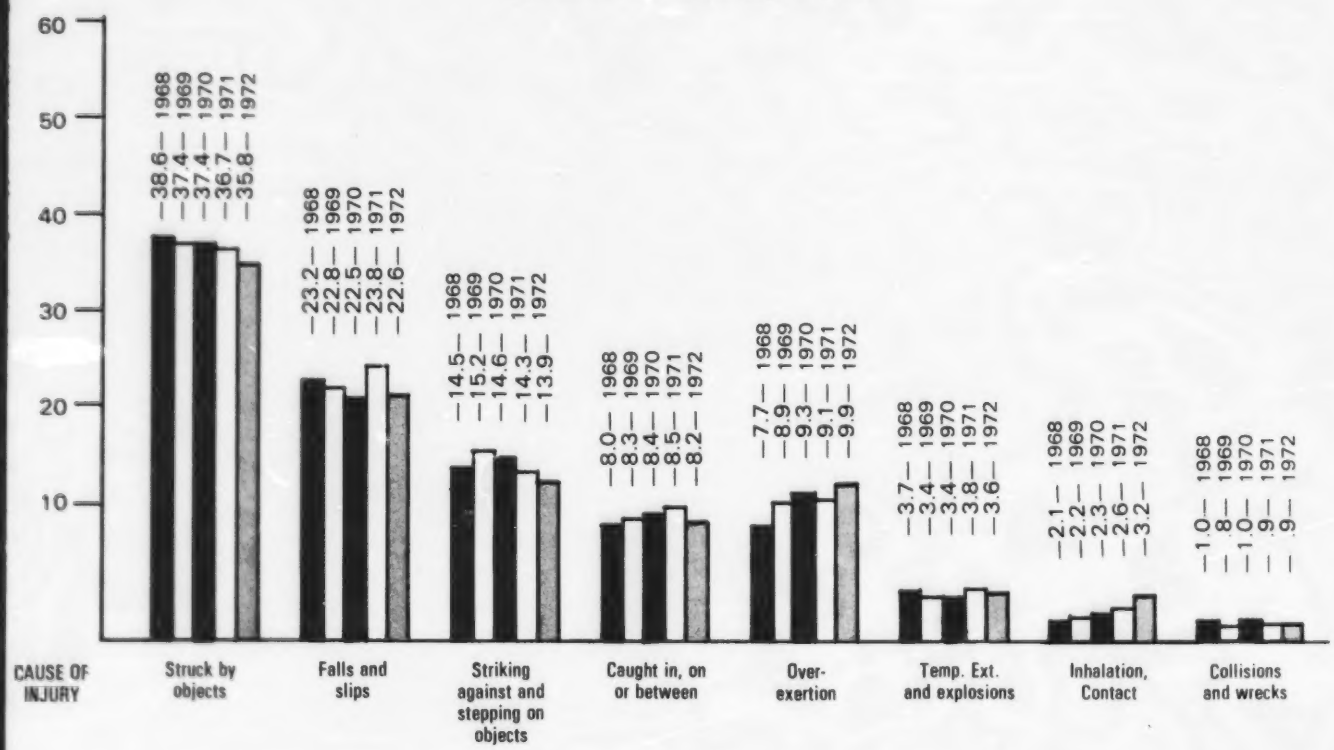


FIGURE 4
NATURE OF INJURY
Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries

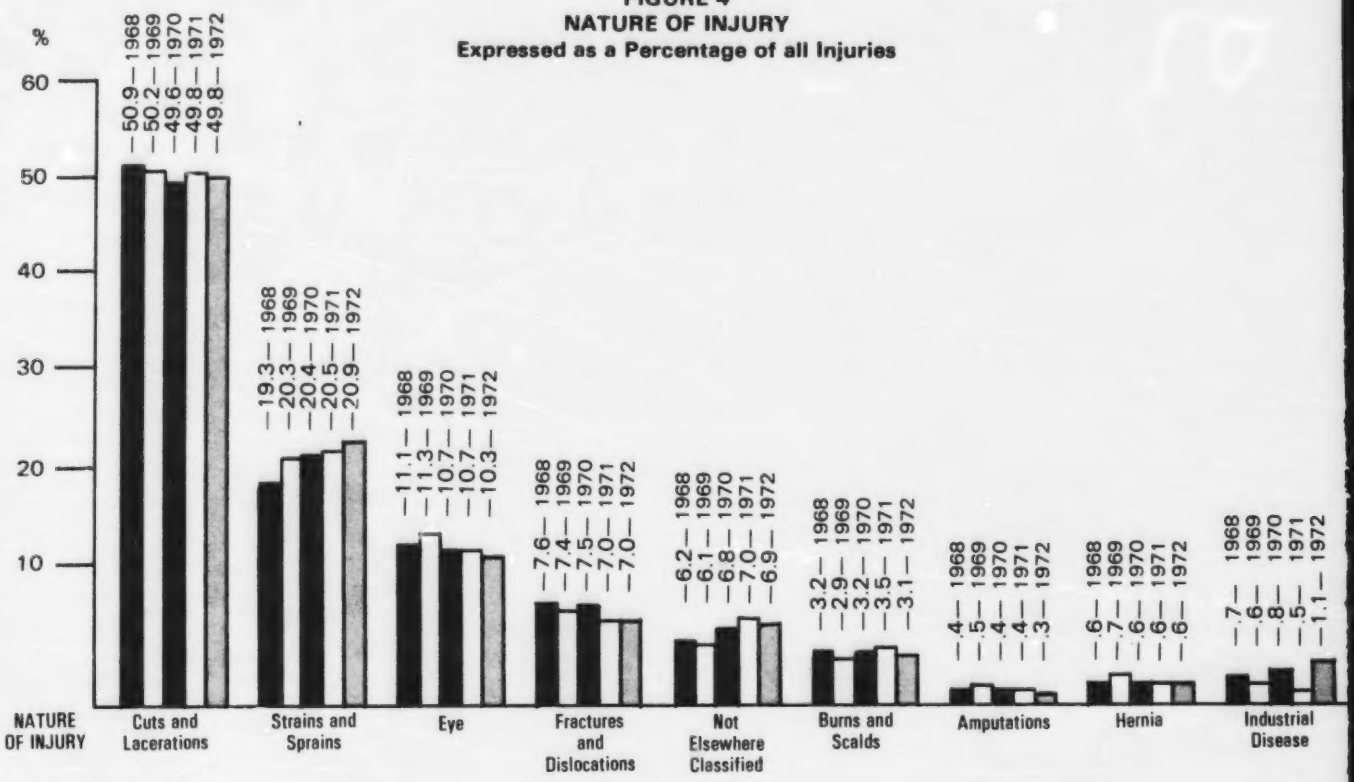


FIGURE 5
REGION OF INJURY
Expressed as a Percentage of all Injuries